THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9446. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1782.

NEW-THEATRE, GLASGOW.

On FRIDAY Evening, 15th March, will be perefented,
The Comedy of

THE BELLES STRATAGEM.

With New Dreffes and Decorations.

Doricourt, Mr CAUTHERLEY;
Sir George Tonchwood, Mr Kelly; Saville, Mr Sutherland; Flutter, Mr Knight; Countall, Mr Hallion; Villers, Mr Tannett; And Hardy, Mr JOHNSON.

Lady Frances Tonchwood, Mrs Walcot; Mrs Racket, Mrs Spanks; Miss Ogle, Mrs Mills; Kitty Willis, Mrs Marthall; And Miss Hardy, (with Songs) Mrs JACKSON.

With a FARCE, as will be expressed in the Bills.

GEOGRAPHY.

This Day is Published, and Sold by JOHN AINSLIE, at the Head of Borthwick's Close,

A NEW ATLAS, for instructing Youth in the Science of Geography, by J. YOUNG, M. A. Teacher of Mathematics in Edinburgh. Price, with Letter-press Description, ONE GUINEA.

J. AINSLIE has just received from London a Map of the Island of Minorca, with a view of Port Mahon, and St Philip's Castle, &c.; price 2 s. — Also, Dissected Maps of Europe, Asia, Africa, America, England, Scotland, and Ireland, price 10 s. 6 d.;—and Geographical Games of Europe and Scotland, calculated for the amusement of Young Gentlemen and Ladies, price 4 s. with Totum and Travellers.

To the SCHOOLMASTERS of SCOTLAND.

THE Established Schoolmasters within the Presbytery of Brechin met here this day, in consequence of an advertisement from their brethren in the Presbytery of St Andrews, lately published in the Edinburgh Advertiser, and chose one of their number as delegate to attend a general meeting proposed to be held at Fortune's, Edinburgh, the 23d of May next, to consider of the most proper means of applying to Parliament for an augmentation of their salaries. And they hereby intreat their brethren in other parts of the kingdom, who have not met for the same purpose, to meet as soon as possible, and appoint delegates to the said general meeting; and that the delegates take care to be furnished with attested accounts of the salaries and other emoluments of the several schoolmasters, and of the valuedrents of the several parishes within their respective bounds, to be produced at said general meeting.

Brechin, 6th March 1782.

At Greenock, the 7th day of March 1782 years.

WHICH day a number of the Magistrates and Town Council, Merchants, and Traders in this town, being met, in consequence of notice given them by the Magistrates, when the meeting made choice of Mr Robert Sinclair merchant, and one of the present Bailies of Greenock, to be their Preses; And, thereafter, the Preses having laid before the meeting a letter, dated the 1st instant, from the Lord Provost of Glasgow, transmitting a copy of the Observations and proposed improvements on the Scots Bankrupt Law, made up by the Committee of Royal Boroughs, from the collected sense of the whole country respecting the improvements necessary to be introduced into a new law, which Observations and proposed improvements being read over, the meeting unanimously approve thereof; and hereby publicly declare their resolution to support the measures now adopting for the renewal of so important a statute, which cannot fail, in their opinion, to be productive of the most beneficial consequences to the Trade and Commerce of this country. The meeting ordain this their resolution to be insert in all the Glasgow and Edinburgh news-papers; and they take this opportunity of returning their thanks to the Lord Provost of Glasgow, and the other members of the Committee of Royal Boroughs, for the great pains and trouble they have taken in making up the said Observations.

(Signed) ROBERT SINCLAIR.

ROUP OF MILLINERY GOODS AND HATS.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, in the shop within the Exchange, lately possessed by Walter Seton and Company late merchants in Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 27th day of March 1782, betwixt the hours of twelve at noon and one in the afternoon,

The WHOLE STOCK IN TRADE that belonged to the said Walter Seton and Company, consisting of a great Variety of Laces of all kinds, some of them very fine; Worked Goods, Muslins, Persians, Sattins, Silk Hose, Silk and Leather Gloves of all kinds, Ribbons, Fans, &c. &c.; and every other article in the Millinery Branch.

AS ALSO, The WHOLE STOCK OF GOODS that belonged to the deceased Daniel Seton late merchant in Edinburgh in the Hat Trade, consisting of a great variety of fine and coarse Ladies and Gentlemens Hats of all sizes; together with an assortment of Furniture for hats.

The Millinery Goods will be exposed to sale in one Lot, and the whole Hattery articles in another Lot.

The whole of the above goods and inventories thereof may be seen in the shop.

For further particulars apply to Andrew Hamilton, clerk to the signet, who will show the articles of roup, and inventories of the goods.

WOODS TO BE SOLD,

By Order of the Hon. the Commissioners of Annexed Estates.

THE OAK and other WOODS in the GLEN OF ARNPRIOR, in the parish of Kippen, and county of Perth, are to be exposed to SALE, by public roup, within the Annexed Estates Office in Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 17th day of April next.

The Glen of Arnprior lies about twelve miles west from Stirling, on the side of the great road leading from Stirling to Dunbarton, so that the bark can be easily transported to a proper market; and there will be ready sale for the whole wood in the populous country round.

The articles of sale may be seen in the hands of the Secretary, in the Annexed Estates Office.

EARL OF ELGIN's LIME WORKS,

AT CHARLESTOWN,—BY DUNFERMLINE.

THE burning of lime having commenced at this work for the ensuing season, the Public may depend on a ready supply to any extent, of the following kinds of goods, and at the under-mentioned customary prices, viz.

LIME SHELLS till Martinmas next, at nine-pence-halfpenny per boll, with one penny over and above on every ten bolls, in name of shipping charges, making nett Four Pounds Sterling per hundred bolls, free on board.

SLACKED LIME during the whole year at Five Shillings and three Pence Sterling per chalder of eighteen bolls to the chalder; being only Three-pence-halfpenny per boll, free on board.

LIME STONES all the year round, at Six-pence per cart, or One Shilling and Sixpence Sterling per ton, with the ordinary shipping charge, free on board.

The whole for ready money, or good bills on Edinburgh, at short dates.

Shipmasters may depend on all possible dispatch, and civil usage.—And,

Purchasers of every rank and denomination may expect the same impartial justice as if present upon the spot.

Letters and commissions addressed as usual to John Grant at Charlestown, by Dunfermline, will be attended to with every degree of punctuality.

Office at Charlestown. March 4. 1782.

A SALE OF TEAS.

JOHN STURROCK, Tea Dealer, head of Canongate, Edinburgh, has presently on hand a large stock of BLACK and GREEN TEAS, in the original packages, as purchased at the last sale of the East India Company, which will be found of a much superior quality to any that has been sold for some time past.

The present prices are, Fine Congo, 8 s. per lib.—Souchong, 8 s. 6 d. to 9 s.—Finest Hyson, 14 s.

Also Foreign Spirits and Wines at the lowest prices.

SALE OF FURNITURE, BOOKS, AND LIQUORS.

TO be SOLD by public roup, at the house of Castlestewart, in the county of Wigton,

The WHOLE FURNITURE in the said house, consisting of a great variety of beds, tables, chairs, cabinets, chests of drawers, mirrors, carpets, bed and table linen, silver plate; glass, china, and stone ware; kitchen, dairy, and brewing utensils, and many other household articles, all fashionable, chosen with taste, and well kept.

Also, a good Collection of valuable BOOKS, containing above 500 volumes; a considerable Stock of Liquor in bottles, of the very best quality, consisting of Port, Claret, Madeira, Sherry, Rum, Brandy and Geneva. A good Four-wheeled Post-Chaise, with harness for two horses; an Eight-day House Clock; and a number of fine Prints.

The roup will begin on Tuesday the 16th day of April 1782, at two o'clock forenoon, and will continue every lawful day until the whole is disposed of.

Notice to Creditors.

THE Trustees for the Creditors of ROBERT BARCLAY and SON, tailors in Edinburgh, and of the deceased ROBERT BARCLAY, tailor there, having now sold the heritable subjects that belonged to the said Robert Barclay, and received payment of the price, and having also realized a part of his personal estate, do hereby require such creditors as have not hitherto lodged claims, to lodge the same, with the vouchers, on or before the 26th of March current, with Thomas Macdonald writer to the signet, or William Sprott solicitor at law, certifying, that then a scheme of division will be made up, and the funds divided amongst those creditors who shall have complied with the present and former intimations.

LANDS to be LET in Dumfries-Shire.

TO be LET by public roup, within the house of Robert Gordon innkeeper in Minnihive, on Tuesday the 26th day of March inst. at twelve o'clock noon,

The following FARMS of the ESTATE of CROGLIN, viz.

The Farms of Alpine, Croglin, Marquefton Park, Tenlochs, and Macquefton, lying in the parish of Tynron; and the Farms of Skelstone, and Clawck, lying in the parish of Dunscore. The said farms are to be entered to at Whitsunday first.—Any person inclining to take the same may be informed as to further particulars, by applying to Francis Grierson younger of Marwhern, by Minnihive.

OBSERVATIONS *and* PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS *on the* SCOTS BANKRUPT LAW.

[Concluded from our last.]

HERITABLE PROPERTY.

AS it frequently happens in those parts of Scotland, where commerce and manufactures prevail most, that insolvent debtors possess (at least in this country) more heritable than personal property, it were much to be wished, that a more speedy and effectual mode of sale could be established, by which the embarrassment, expence, and delay attending adjudications and judicial rankings, might be prevented, and the unfortunate creditor put in possession of his property as soon as possible.

The following alternative clauses have occurred to the mercantile interest, as well calculated to remove the present inconvenience, without affecting, in the smallest degree, the feudal progress as established by the law of Scotland.

First Alternative.

That every debtor possessing heritable property, whose personal estate is sequestered under the proposed act, shall be compelled by the Lords of Council and Session, to make over and convey such heritable property to the factor or trustee impowered by the creditors for behoof of all concerned, with procuratory of resignation and precept of sasine, &c. and declaring, that, in case of refusal, such insolvent debtor shall be punished with imprisonment, held as fraudulent, and rendered incapable of holding any place of public trust or emolument.

Second Alternative.

Or, that every debtor possessing heritable property, whose personal estate is under sequestration, having, of his own free will and accord, disponed the said heritable property to a factor or trustee for the benefit of his creditors, with the usual clauses of feudal transmission, the same shall not be reducible on the head of bankruptcy or any other ground, but shall be held as a valid and just conveyance.

Reserving however, in both cases, all preferable claims duly established by registration, which shall be first paid off from the nett produce of the property when a sale shall be effected.

N. B. In almost every case a debtor is willing to dispone his heritable property for the benefit of his creditors, which however has no effect, if one creditor out of 100 shall chuse to adjudge. Instances are not wanting where a single creditor, from motives of avarice, has stood out and actually compelled the majority to make an unjust compromise in order to avoid the greater evil, expence and delay attending adjudications, forthcomings, and multiple-poindings, which in some cases have been depending from ten to forty years in the Court of Session, till the whole property has been eat up with law expences.

REMARKS.

The observations of the mercantile interest of Scotland on the interesting subject of a new bankrupt law are finally closed by two propositions respecting *the real estates of insolvent debtors*: And certain it is, that no point connected with this important statute is of so much consequence to commerce, or claims in so great a degree the attention of the public at large.

In all instances of public or private calamity, the wisdom of the legislature has in general been guided by those principles which lead to the means of rendering misfortunes as easy as possible. In cases of insolvency, it uniformly happens that injury and loss is sustained by some part of the community; and hence it has followed, that almost every country in Europe the attention of the ruling powers have been directed to objects calculated to render this loss as little as possible, by establishing wise rules, by which every species of property was capable of being turned into money in the speediest manner, and at the least possible expence.

In England, since the days of Queen Elisabeth, every material distinction between the real and personal property of merchants has been abolished, from which, in all cases of bankruptcy, great benefit has been derived by unfortunate creditors, in consequence of a system of facility which prevails in the sale and division of every species of property. In many cases of bankruptcy it too frequently happens, that the solvency of creditors themselves depends upon a speedy recovery of the property belonging to the failing person. Is it possible, therefore, that the laws of any country can hold out a system so evidently calculated to press hard upon the public credit of the community, by establishing a distinction betwixt the real and personal property of an insolvent debtor? If this distinction shall be calculated to promote delay, expence, and in many cases insuperable difficulty in the recovery; thus circumstanced, does it not add to the misfortune of those individuals whose solvency, whose credit, and perhaps whose only support, may be involved in the event? In so far as these positions are admitted, the system in Scotland, with regard to the real estates of persons in trade, and subject to a sudden reverse of fortune, is founded on wrong principles, and ought to be amended.

In common argument, and according to modern ideas, it is not easy to reconcile how it comes to pass, that one species of property belonging to the creditors of an insolvent person should be less accessible than another. One thousand pounds of real or heritable property is certainly of no more value than the same amount of personal property: Yet, as the law now stands in Scotland, the former is subjected to a tedious circuitous procedure in a supreme court of justice, at a great expence, while the latter may be instantly turned into money, without any judicial interference subsequent to sequestration. It has been argued, that any other arrangement would destroy the faith and credit of the public registers, and prove too violent an encroachment upon the feudal system. Were it proposed to transfer heritable property in a summary manner, this argument might have some weight; but the propositions held forth by the mercantile interest, in their two alternative clauses, are perfectly feudal. Not even the shadow of a tendency to violate this system can possibly operate, while the feudal forms of transmission are so carefully preserved. All that is suggested, is a proposition *for compelling a bankrupt to surrender his real estate by conveyance to his creditors, and to legalise the deed: Or if that is thought too severe, to legalise such conveyance as shall be voluntarily made by an insolvent person, to the trustee or factor who may have the charge of the personal property.* Surely this can never be thought unreasonable. Both the proposed clauses are perfectly accommodated to the law of Scotland, and there is not a doubt of their being productive of the best consequences, in case they shall make a part of the proposed law.

Upon the whole, the mercantile interest entertain the most sanguine hopes, that this country has now attained to these liberal commercial views which will counterbalance local considerations, and that the present question will be discussed with that disinterested regard to the property of the trade and manufacture of Scotland, which shall have the effect to convey to this useful part of the community, all these commercial advantages which the policy and wisdom of other governments have held out for the encouragement of industry, trade, and manufactures in different parts of Europe.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE REMARKS.

AS a renewal of the Bankrupt Act has been objected to, by reason of the very great number of sequestrations applied for under its authority, and the very few that have apparently been brought to a conclusion; the following observations, it is hoped, will remove that objection, and will tend to show the fatal consequences that would arise from substituting the system of *the act of sederunt of the Court of Session* 1754, in the room of the bankrupt law with its proposed amendments.

IN every statutory law it is a clear position, that the class in society who are eventually most affected by its operations, ought to be attended to in framing its parts.

This act has been considered by every person acquainted with commerce, as one of the greatest benefits which the traders of this country ever experienced. Its salutary effects in the fatal year 1772, cannot but be recent in the memory of every person. It is to this wholesome and equitable law, that we owe the preservation of credit, which at that period tottered on the brink of ruin. It was to the friendly system it held forth, that we owed that tranquillity which prevailed during the agitation of mens minds in that fatal convulsion. The misfortunes consequent on the American war, too, have afforded an additional proof of its utility; for certainly no period in our history ever exhibited so many attacks upon public and private credit, as the particular æra which has marked its progress. A law, therefore, fraught with such beneficial consequences, and which the prevailing practice in every commercial country in Europe proves to be founded on the soundest principles, ought not to be permitted to expire.

During its continuance, 1333 sequestrations or commissions of bankruptcy have been awarded in Scotland. Under the best regulated system, this exhibits a picture of uncommon distress; but how much would this distress have been heightened, had this country been abandoned to the old system, or even to that of *the act of sederunt* 1754? Would not the dwellings of every industrious trader have been beset by multitudes of messengers at arms? Would not the confusion, distraction, and alarm arising from the circulation of near a million of arrestments, have given a mortal blow both to public and private credit? Would not the law proceedings necessary for the completion of this ruinous system, have swallowed up almost every shilling allotted for those who were so unfortunate as to become the creditors of a bankrupt estate? because admitting that sequestration had only extended to 600 bankrupts instead of 1333, and that upon an average each insolvent person had 40 creditors, and 40 debtors, (which is certainly under the truth) in order completely to follow out the progress prescribed by the law of Scotland, previous to the passing of this act, or even upon the principles of the act of sederunt 1754, there must have been

24,040 registrations, at 1 s. each,	—	L. 1200	0	0
24,000 hornings, at 5 s.	— —	6000	0	0
960,000 arrestments, at 1 s.	— —	48,000	0	0
24,000 actions of forthcoming, at 10 s.	—	12,000	0	0
960,000 citations thereon, at 1 s.	—	48,000	0	0
24,000 processes of multiple poinding, at 10 s.		12,000	0	0
960,000 citations thereon, at 1 s.	—	48,000	0	0
24,000 oaths of the arrestees in court, or on commission, at 1 s.	— — —	1200	0	0
24,000 oaths of verity by creditors, at 1 s.	—	1200	0	0
24,000 judicial proceedings in ranking the creditors, and expence of extracting decrees of preference, very moderately stated at 20 l. each,	—	480,000	0	0
960,000 discharges on stamped paper, at 10 s.		480,000	0	0
	L.	1,137,600	0	0

This calculation marks, in the strongest colours, the absurdity, oppression, and disgrace of such a system, totally incapable of being reduced to practice in the present advanced state of commerce and society.

Besides the above, at least triple the number of arrestments and summonses of forthcoming would have been used for fear of omitting any debtors to the insolvent person, and after all, it would scarcely be possible to discover the whole, and what was left the debtor would no doubt make his own doubt of. How is it proposed, too, under this law, to attach and recover effects in the colonies to which arrestments, &c. cannot reach?

The act 1772, however, notwithstanding the many great benefits derived from it, certainly has many faults; the most obvious is, its extending sequestrations to the lowest ranks in society, which, in a great measure, accounts for the number of bankruptcies being swelled to such a pitch as to exceed all credibility. But the alarm, which is by this means excited, vanishes as soon as its recollected that a vast proportion of those under *Lords-factors*, are for sums of 200l. and downwards to 50 l. No human law can be perfect: And this being the first

insolvent act for Scotland upon a regular commercial system, it is not to be wondered, that, in its operation, imperfections should have been discovered. These, however, are such as can be easily accounted for, and, with equal ease, remedied in a new law, if the ideas of mercantile men, in matters which almost totally concern themselves, are allowed to operate.

The advocates for the abolition of this useful law have argued, that it is founded on wrong principles, as it has not been effectual in calling the *Lords-factors* to a public account, and in consequence of its communicating injury to minority-creditors, by subjecting them to the rules of the majority.

But, if factors have been irregular under the Court who had power to punish them, it proves only, that this part of the detail of the law is useless, and that the creditors, even under this regulation, have resorted to the more simple, expeditious, and less expensive mode of management, by obliging the factor to execute the powers of a trustee, unfettered by the forms, and unburthened with the expence of law proceedings. Courts of justice, however, are not to suppose the community or the individual injured, till an appeal is made; and although a system of immediate access was held forth, by means of a summary complaint at a small expence, it is somewhat remarkable, that, in 1333 bankruptcies, there does not appear to be one application to the Court of Session against a factor. The obvious conclusion to be drawn from this is, that the creditors have in general received their dividend, and having been satisfied with the factor's conduct, he has obtained his discharge, whereby this ceremony of making a return to the Court became unnecessary.

The next objection respecting the supposed injury sustained by minority-crediors, in consequence of their being subjected by the statute to the rules of the majority, appears to be supported by no principle or maxim, either in theory or practice, connected with the management of trust affairs. In all bankrupt properties, majorities have certainly most at stake, and cannot be presumed capable of performing wilfully any act by which that property may be injured. In every country in Europe where commerce is known, and where, from the vicissitudes of fortune, men's minds have been engaged, almost for two centuries, in devising perfect rules of justice and expedience, the uniform practice of placing insolvent estates under the charge of a majority has universally prevailed. In Holland, where affairs of this kind are managed with peculiar accuracy, the sole power of directing those estates, and even of making compositions, and discharging the bankrupt, is committed to three-fourths of the creditors for two-thirds of the debt, and two-thirds of the creditors for three-fourths of the debt.

On the other hand, it too frequently happens that minority-creditors are not actuated by those principles of equity which are held forth in the statute. Motives of avarice, obstinacy, or resentment, generally guide their conduct; and such principles surely give them no title to be intrusted with the forming of arrangements which may often prove distressing or hurtful to a majority. The abolition of the present law, however, can never afford relief in that respect to minority-creditors; nor will the revival of the *pari passu* preference, under the *act of sederunt* 1754, give such creditors any advantage. A remedy of this sort would certainly prove worse than the disease; and, form what has been stated, it is not difficult to see that the calamities that would ensue in the present advanced state of commerce and society are such as every practical trader must dread as the severest blow that the rising industry and enterprize the people of this part of the united kingdom could possible experience.

Scotland, fortunately for its inhabitants, has made some progress in commerce and manufactures. An intercourse is opened with almost every part of Europe; and hence appears the fitness of assimilating our commercial laws and regulations to the general practice of merchants. By this means we rescue our statutes from that disgrace to which they were subject previous to the year 1772; and we establish a confidence among foreigners, without which commerce cannot be carried on.

In those unfortunate circumstances where individuals are subjected to loss, the great object is to make that loss as little as possible, which, however, can never be accomplished by the old system, whereof the trouble, vexation, and expence, has been already fully explained: For if a minority-creditor shall be disposed, from obstinacy or any other cause, to refuse an assent to joint measures, he proceeds, according to that system, to follow out the ruinous process of forthcoming, and the whole creditors are dragged after him into a court of law by a process of multiple-poinding; the consequence of which is, that the whole property is eat up by law expences: And it may even be feared, that the commerce and manufactures of the country would dwindle and decay under a system so evidently calculated to introduce distraction and confusion in all cases of insolvency.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *March* 9.

War-Office, March 9. 1782.

Coldstream regiment of foot guards, Ensign William Bulkeley is appointed to be Lieutenant, vice Lord Dunglass. Henry Levett Hall, Gent. to be Ensign, vice William Bulkeley.

7th Regiment of foot, Captain-Lieutenant James Burroes to be Captain of a company, vice Charles Helyar. Captain-Lieutenant Thomas Bibby, from 80th regiment, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice James Burroes. George Abercrombie, Gent. to be Lieutenant, vice Mathew Marshall.

9th Regiment of foot, Archibald M'Lean, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Henry Amiel.

16th Regiment of foot, Volunteer —— Aytone to be Ensign, vice John Newland. Volunteer Thomas Moore Boyd to be Ensign, vice William Allan.

23d Regiment of foot, Second Lieutenant Walter Partridge to be First Lieutenant, vice Charles Mair. —— Hill, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, vice Walter Partridge.

24th Regiment of foot, Henry Richard Temple, Gent. to be Ensign, vice —— De Chambault.

38th Regiment of foot, Captain Eyre Power French, from 54th regiment, to be Major, vice William Lord Cathcart.

40th Regiment of foot, Volunteer John Bowland to be Ensign, vice Thomas Hyde.

54th Regiment of foot, Ensign John Hall to be Lieutenant, vice George Griffin. Lieutenant Claud Hamilton, from 74th regiment, to be Captain of a company, vice John Moore. Lieutenant Thomas Frederick to be Captain of a company, vice John Breese. Ensign Brant Schyyler Lupton to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Frederick. Lieutenant William Gordon, from 71st regiment, to be Captain of a company, vice Eyre Power French.

57th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Onesiphorus Elliot Owens to be Captain of a company, vice James Willington. Ensign Charles Irwin to be Lieutenant, vice Onesiphorus Elliot Owens. Ensign Matthew Blood to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Dorrington.

60th Regiment of foot, 2d battalion, Lieutenant Teesdale Cockell, from 37th regiment, to be Captain of a company, vice Francis Hutchinson.

63d Regiment of foot, Ensign Robert Green to be Lieutenant, vice Christopher Lyster. Volunteer —— Fitzgerald to be Ensign, vice Robert Green.

64th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant John Wilkinson, from 43d regiment, to be Captain of a company, vice Peter Russell.

69th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant John Castleman to be Adjutant, vice Arthur Leith. Ensign Charles Martelli to be Lieutenant, vice George Gordon.

70th Regiment of foot, Ensign Thomas Wood Phillips to be Adjutant, vice John Tovey.

71st Regiment of Foot, Thomas Cochrane, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Donald Macbean. Ensign William Sutherland to be Lieutenant, vice —— Cockell. Volunteer Donald Macmullen to be Ensign, vice William Sutherland. Volunteer Lewis Macdonald to be Ensign, vice David Dewar. Volunteer Dugald Stewart to be Ensign, vice Alexander Mactavish. Ensign Angus Cameron to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Fraser. Ensign Roderick Mackenzie to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Barrington Mackenzie. Lieutenant William Nairn to be Captain Lieutenant, vice John Nairne. Ensign John Forbes to be Lieutenant, vice William Nairne. Volunteer John Campbell to be Ensign, vice John Forbes.

74th regiment of Foot, Ensign Duncan Stuart to be Lieutenant, vice Neil Campbell. Ensign Donald Campbell to be Lieutenant, vice Colin Campbell. Peter Buchannan, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Campbell.

76th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant James Maxwell, from 82d regiment, to be Captain of a Company, vice John M'Donald.

80th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Charles Barringto M'Kenzie, from 71st foot, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Thomas Bibby. Lieutenant Robert Robb to be Captain of a Company, vice Honourable George Napier. Ensign William Callendar to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Robb.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *March* 8.

Captain Dalrymple, of the Two Brothers, arrived at Lancaster from Jamaica, about the middle of February spoke the Quebec frigate, off Bermudas; the Captain informed him, the French had taken all the island of St Kitts, except Brimstone-Hill, but that the Admirals Hood and Drake had attacked and defeated the French fleet, and made prisoners all the French troops who landed on the island.

The Industry, Parry, from Bristol to Londonderry, is lost near Down Patrick in Ireland.

The Goede Vrienden, Neuiwenhys, from Ostend to Newry, is stranded near Wexford.

Captain Webster, of the Liverpool, arrived at Clyde from Jamaica, says, he saw the Elderfly, Scott; Christie, Murdock; Martha, Wilson; Nelly, Noble; and John, Barclay, belonging to Greenock, all well, off Cape Antonio, and saw them several times after, but did not speak with them.

Bristol 5. The Catharine, Mucket, from Waterford to Bristol, was taken yesterday morning, by a privateer of 16 guns, between the Smalls and Milford, and ransomed for 1500 guineas.

Falmouth 2. Since my last, arrived his Majesty's ship Monsieur, from a cruise; she took two valuable prizes, which are not yet arrived.

The Lightning privateer, of Liverpool, has taken a Spanish packet from the Havannah for Cadiz, with 12000 dollars on board, and sent her into Lisbon.

The Nelly, Simpson, from Ostend to London, drove on shore nearly opposite to Sheerness, and filled with water; it is feared she will be lost.

Milford 2. On the 23d ult. arrived the Pilot cutter, under a jury mast, having on the 20th, on a cruize off Padstow, carried away her mast, in a heavy gust of wind. The 28th, arrived the Danae frigate, she was drove out of Dublin Bay in a hard gale of wind, and brought in here by the second Lieutenant, the Captain and first Lieutenant being on shore.

Captain Douglass, of the Eltham, from Africa, arrived at Corke; on the 19th ult. lat. 52 N. long. 21 W. spoke the Sarah, Gale, from Jamaica, who, in a gale of wind had lost her foremast head, and was obliged to throw 10 of her guns overboard.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Friday, March* 8.

Between four and five o'clock, Lord *John Cavendish* made his promised motion. He began by assuring the House, that the resolutions he should move were not founded on any personal enmity or disrespect for any individual of Administration. Amidst all the violence of party which had agitated that House for many years, he had escaped, he said, any personal incivility from either side of the House, though he had, as he still continued to do, paid no regard to the politics of any set of men whatever, but had been constantly guided in delivering his opinion merely by what he considered to be the true interest of the nation. For these reasons, gentlemen would give the greater credit to his assurance of no personal animosity upon the present occasion; and in truth, continued he, I wish the noble Lord in the blue ribbon had rendered both my motion and its preface unnecessary, by paying a due attention to the sense of this House, fairly implied in their resolution of Wednesday sennight. It was a conduct his Lordship had given the House reason to expect, when he declared his intention of resigning as soon as the people, by a majority of their representatives, wished to change the administration. But the noble Lord's reflection, instead of confirming him in the propriety of his determination, seemed to have operated a quite contrary way, and he now remains in office, till not implication, but the strongest expression of the House shall be exerted for his removal. It is for this reason I rise, not indeed immediately to move for such expression, but only to resolve on certain truths, which, as no man can possibly deny them, so I trust no one will have the effrontery to oppose the resolution to be drawn from them. When these premisses are established, I shall form a conclusion, which, I flatter myself, will be as little liable to opposition; and when I have discharged this duty to my country, which, as it requires no great abilities, but being consonant to my conscience, I have undertaken with the greater alacrity, I will then leave it to the wisdom of the House to resolve on such an address as the conclusion may warrant, not doubting the moderation and delicacy of gentlemen in the wording of their wishes. At the same time, however, I cannot help observing, that the noble Lord and his colleagues have displayed a very ill-timed obstinacy in continuing in their offices contrary to the sense of the people, and deserve the severest censures that men, less inspired by the spirit of reformation, than instigated by resentment, would possibly inflict.

His Lordship then moved, substantially, the four following Resolutions:

"1st, That this House do resolve, that it appears to them that a sum of 100,000,000 l. has been granted as supplies by Parliament, for the Navy, the Army, and the Ordnance, since the year 1775.

"2dly, That all the British possessions in America are lost since that period, save the posts of Charlestown, New York, &c. which we now hold; and that a great part of our West-India islands are likewise lost.

"3dly, That we have for enemies in Europe the French, Spaniards, and Dutch.

"4thly, That all these calamities have been owing to the want of foresight and ability in our Ministers."

Mr *Powis* seconded Lord John's motion.

He was followed by the *Secretary at War*, Mr *T. Townshend*, Mr *Secretary Ellis*, Mr *Burke*, Mr *Adam*, Mr *Fox*, *Lord Advocate*, Sir *Fletcher Norton*, Mr *Rigby*, &c. &c.

At last the question was put for the order of the day, when the House divided, and there appeared

For the question	—	226
Against it	—	216
Majority		—10

From the London Papers, March 9.

Paris, Feb. 24. 1782. It is said, that the little squadron, commanded by Monsieur de Kersaint, who hoisted his flag on board the Iphigenie, after a short stay on the coast of Africa, sailed for Essequibo and Demerari, and that these colonies have been taken without firing a shot, the English not having thought proper to make the least defence. If M. de Kersaint had arrived fifteen days sooner, he might have taken upwards of twenty ships, laden with the produce of these colonies, which had the good fortune to escape, without being apprised of their danger.

LONDON.

Yesterday morning Messrs Atkinson and Muir waited on Mr Stephens, at the Admiralty, with the agreeable news of an express being received at a reputable house in the city, giving information of an action in the West Indies, between the English and French fleets, and that the British flag was victorious. Several other expresses, on the same subject, were received by Government, and different merchants; from the whole of which we are enabled to collect the following particulars:—That the Two Brothers merchant-ship, from Jamaica, had just arrived at Lancaster; the master of which related, that he fell in with the Quebec frigate, off Bermudas, and that, on being brought to, he was informed by the Captain of the Quebec, that he was then on his way to England, with dispatches from Sir Samuel Hood, containing the particulars of an engagement which had taken place between the English squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, and the French fleet, under M. de Grasse. The action was general, and ended in the total defeat of the French squadron. The enemy's force consisted, it is said, of 30 ships of the line. The English Admiral had only 23 ships, including one 50.

It is not said that any ships of war belonging to the enemy were captured; but seven of their line of battle ships so much crippled, that they were towed off by frigates, under protection of such ships as were least damaged. The English fleet was so much disabled that it was judged inexpedient to give chace, lest by falling to the leeward of St Kitt's, the relief of the island might be delayed, and the French troops, which were landed, be thereby enabled to secure themselves entrenchments, which a timely attack might prevent. The Vice Admiral therefore determined to make St Kitt's his first object, and accordingly landed the troops he had been furnished with by the Governor of Barbadoes, and embodied the marines of the different ships. These, with the reinforcement of the garrison from Brimstone-hill, and the seamen, who served as matrosses on this occasion, marched to give battle to the enemy, whose quarters were near Basse-Terre. The French General, judging all resistance ineffectual, surrendered at discretion. The prisoners of war, it is said, amount to 6000 men. Several transports, victuallers, and store-ships, were taken in the harbours.

From another correspondent we have the following:

Yesterday morning about eleven o'clock, an express arrived at the General Post-Office, from Lancaster, with the following important information:—That Captain Dalrymple, of the Two Brothers, had arrived there from Jamaica, who gave an account, that in his passage home, he fell in with the Quebec frigate, off Bermudas, the Captain of which informed him, that the French had landed, on the 16th of January, 7000 men on the island of St Kitt's, and had reduced the whole settlement, except Brimstone-Hill; but that information of this event having been sent to Sir Samuel Hood, who, with Admiral Drake, was then lying at Barbadoes, with nineteen sail of the line, the whole fleet sailed with the utmost dispatch to attack the enemy.—In a few days, the British Admiral came within sight of the French fleet, and although the enemy were superior in number by seven sail of the line, the gallant Hood began the attack with the most undaunted intrepidity, and consummate prudence. As he was nobly supported by Admiral Drake, and by every Captain in the fleet, the event was fortunate beyond expectation; the French fleet retired in a most shattered condition, and the enemy's troops, then on shore, finding themselves deprived of all succour from their shipping, immediately surrendered themselves prisoners of war, together with all their transports, cannon, ammunition, &c.—Captain Dalrymple further adds, that the Quebec frigate, which he spoke with about the middle of February, was coming home with the official advices, so that her arrival may be hourly expected.—As it is generally understood, that Sir George Rodney reached the West-Indies, on or about the 25th of February, with fourteen sail of the line, perfectly equipped for action, we may venture to assert, provided the foregoing information is authenticated, that all clouds that lour'd on our affairs in the Western world are vanished, and a glorious prospect brightened to our view.

Yesterday about noon, (says another correspondent) advices of the most agreeable nature were received from the West-Indies, the substance of which is, that an expedition had been undertaken by the French fleet and army at Martinico, against St Kitt's; that 8000 troops had been embarked for that service, commanded by the Count de Bouille in person, and escorted by the Count de Grasse, with his whole force, to protect their operations; that the troops had effected a landing, and taken possession of the whole island, excepting Brimstone Hill, a strong post, to which our small body of military had retired, and were determined to make a vigorous defence; that as soon as these movements were made known to Sir Samuel Hood, he had resolved to follow the enemy's fleet; that he surprised them in Basseterre Bay, and gained a complete victory; and that the army, which had been landed, had soon afterwards been obliged to surrender prisoners of war.

These accounts were brought over by Captain Dalrymple of the Two Brothers, belonging to Lancaster, and transmitted immediately, by express, from the house of Mess. Rawlinson and Co. of that place. Captain Dalrymple had the intelligence from Captain Mason of his Majesty's ship the Quebec, whom he met at sea, and who told him in the most positive terms, that the fact might be depended on. As both these gentlemen are men of character, it cannot be supposed that either of them could at any time, but especially in the present critical juncture, think of imposing on the public; nor can the want of an immediate direct intelligence from Sir Samuel Hood be deemed any objection to this testimony, as the Two Brothers is a remarkably swift-sailing vessel, and may therefore have arrived sooner than any other that may have been appointed to carry the official dispatches.—In short, the affair carries such an air of probability, and even truth, on the face of it, that we may with confidence expect, in two or three days at most, to have the most unequivocal proofs of this important event.

Mr Rawlinson acquainted the House of Commons last night, that he had received advice from a Captain of one of the ships he owned, having arrived at Lancaster, and brought the news that he fell in with the Quebec frigate, ten leagues to the westward of Bermudas, who informed him, that Sir Samuel Hood had gone with his fleet to the relief of St Christopher's. That he had the good fortune to take the whole of the French force, and to relieve the island. Mr Rawlinson said farther, that St Christopher's, as appeared from his account, had never been captured; the French had landed indeed, and taken possession of part of the island, but Brimstone hill had not surrendered.

Mr Rawlinson thought news of the most flattering nature; that it was authentic, he declared he had every reason to ve, as he knew the Captain who had brought it to be a man the strictest integrity: if therefore the Captain of the Que had not deceived, (which was not probable,) there could tle doubt of its being founded. He wondered not, he ad that the other side had not ventured that day to say one syl respecting St Kitt's; the news he had just mentioned was use of their silence on the subject.

he manœuvres of the ministry relative to the next campaign merica, have received such a blow by the defection of the ry gentlemen on General Conway's motion, that an ex dinary council was held on Friday last at Buckingham e on that subject, at which a great personage personally ded.

he following ships are taken up by the East India compa and are to be stationed as follows:

or Coast and Bay, the Rodney, Captain Wakeman; Bus , Todd; Duke of Athol, Rattray; Francis, Grubner; eral Coote, Hoare; Montague, Barwell; Winterton,

r Bombay, the Fairford, Captain Haldane; Europa, garth; General Goddard, Foxall.

hout six weeks ago, Colonel Stanton's regiment of foot embarked for Minorca. It is to be hoped they may meet vessel by the way time enough, to give them the news of rrender of fort St Philip, lest they too should be included e articles of capitulation.

esterday, Commodore Johnstone was at Court for the first since his arrival from abroad, and had a conference with the King.

letter from Gibraltar, which came by the way of Lisbon, that three vessels from the coast of Barbary, loaded with isions, had found means to get into Gibraltar, and unload vessels, before they were discovered by the Spaniards, h proved a great relief to the garrison, who before were at allowance.

was currently reported in the city, and credited by the erican merchants and their connections, that pasports are over to Amsterdam, for Mr John Adams, the only per n Europe invested with power to negociate from the Ame Congress, and that he is expected in London next week, e purpose of opening a treaty. It is supposed that a truce ake place, as the first steps to an accommodation, and that e mean time, our force may be exerted against our Euro enemies.

e are sorry to add to the public dejection, for the many ncholy accounts lately received from abroad, by informing that this day the Banking-house of Brown, Collinson, Trinton, in Lombard-street, lately deemed one of the solid in London, stopped payment for a very considerable

PRICE OF STOCKS, March 9.

Stock, shut.	Ditto 1751, —
cent. Ann. 1777, shut.	India Stock, shut.
r cent. 1758, —	3 per cent. Ann. shut.
cent. con. 54¾.	India Bonds, —
cent. red. con. shut.	xch. Bills, par a 1 dis. par.
cent. 1726, —	Navy Bills, 11¼ disc.
. Ann. 16 3-16ths a ¼.	Lot. Tick. 15 l. 12 a 17 s.
777, shut.	3 per cent. Scrip. 55 a ¼.
778, —	4 per cent. Scrip. 66¼.
Sea Stock, —	Light L. Ann. 16 17-16ths,
cent Old Ann. —	Omnium, 5¼ prem.
New Ann. 55¼ a ¼.	

WIND AT DEAL,
March 8. S. W.

EDINBURGH.

The London Post did not arrive this night till near seven ck.]

Extract of a letter from London, March 9.

The large ship built at Amsterdam for the Congress, h sailed from thence last August, full of British manufac , is at last heard of; she met with a great storm just after g, and another storm obliged her to put into some port in to refit. After she left Spain, she was again so unfortu , that after four months, hearing nothing of her, the Ame s gave her over for lost; but it now appears, that she put Madeira, in great distress. Great part of her cargo da ed.

The particulars of the building and freighting of this ship curious, and really interesting to the commercial interests of country.

Ever since the ports were shut, and no goods shipped to erica, the Americans have took a great deal of pains to the French and Dutch to set about making those articles ch they wanted, and could not do without. For this pur , patterns were sent to all the working towns both in Hol and France; and great pains was taken by Dr Franklin in ng instructions to the artificers in his neighbourhood, as al y the American agents at Amsterdam. All this was to e purpose, for they were only able to make a very bungling ation of the principal articles of our manufactures, and that wice the price we used to supply them at. In the hardware nch, they were particularly unfortunate in their endeavours come up with the English artificers; and it was no uncom n thing for a negroe to break three or four French iron sho or hatchets in the course of one day's work.

"The Americans then fell upon ordering the goods from ticular artificers in Britain, whom they mentioned by name. t this did not do. The British manufactures were sent very ringly; but the bungling French and Dutch imitations, as fore, plenty enough. As this was in a great measure a lo g trade to the Americans, there was no going on with it. A dy of merchants, or perhaps the Provincial Congress of arlestown, fell upon the scheme of ordering a ship to be lt at Amsterdam, and to be filled with British manufactory, ught by agents sent there, on purpose to open a correspon nce with the manufacturers, and have the goods immediate from their own hand, without trusting to buying them by ans of brokers or commission men.

"The ship was at first called the *Indian*, and no one pro nce was named for a long time; but, when she was near fi hed, she was new christened, and called the *Charlestown*. e was a large ship, on the plan of a long 64 gun ship, with gure, 24 or 36 pounders, on one deck. While she was lding, her cargo was got fowards; but as she was launching, struck, and, for want of water to get her off, she was thrown on her side, and the launching compleated, but not without train that hogged her, as the seamen call it. Before all this as completed, General Clinton was near the possession of Charlestown, and this unfortunate ship shifted her owners and cargo, and the Grand Congress of America took her into their service, and called her the *Union*.

"The cargo, intended for the port, was put on board other ships, and she was, at last, filled with cloathing and amunition for the Congress troops; her crew consisting of all nations, but mostly of the French prisoners taken at Jersey, who were at this time landed at Dunkirk, or some part in Flanders. With this motely crew she put to sea, August 19. 1781, but not without some murmuring about having no advance-money, which the men insisted upon having paid in hard money at Amsterdam; the master as strenuously insisting upon paying all in America. She had about 560 men, not half of them seamen, and was commanded by Commodore Gillon and Captain Joyner, both Carolina men bred, if not born. It is still much to be doubted if she ever reaches America. The last accounts from merchants at Amsterdam was, that she was at the Madeiras, as before mentioned.

"Nine more ships sailed from Holland about the same time, all full of British manufactory, purchased after this plan. Three were taken, two carried into Glasgow, and one to Liverpool; the other six has arrived safe at Boston."

On Friday, the 8th instant, died at Viewfirth, in the eighty-ninth year of her age, Mrs Margaret Karr, daughter of the late Andrew Karr, Esq; of Kippilaw.

Last night about eight o'clock, a soldier of the Scots Greys was assaulted on the road from Stockbridge to Edinburgh, by three men in the habit of sailors. He was much bruised, and had his right arm much cut, and the thumb of the right hand almost cut off. He was met in Prince's Street by some gentlemen, who sent him to the Royal Infirmary, where he lies very ill of his wounds.

It is said, the Right Honourable Lord William Gordon is appointed Lord Vice-Admiral of Scotland, in room of the late Earl of Breadalbane. Lord William Gordon, in that event, will be candidate to represent the county of Elgin again in Parliament.

By the determination of the sheriff-substitute of Dumfriesshire, on the 27th ult. the ports in that county at shut against importing grain and oat-meal this current quarter, at the low duties.

Sunday se'ennight a man was impressed in Strand-street Liverpool, and committed to the care of two of the gang; on Goree Causeway, he took a pistol from his pocket and shot one of the gang dead, knocked the other down, and got clear off. The coroner's inquest brought in their verdict manslaughter.

MR ROBERT DICK, Advocate, Professor of CIVIL LAW in the University of Edinburgh, begins a Course of Lectures in English, on Justinian's Institutions, upon the 19th of March instant.

Extract of a letter from Aberlady, March 12.

"I am sorry to inform you, that yesterday morning, betwixt three and four o'clock, the Katty, Capt. M'Laren, from Inverness, was drove ashore here, and beat to pieces. The Captain and crew were saved. Most of the whisky is lost, the casks being staved. What other goods are saved, are in very bad order."

Extract of a letter from Dumfries, March 12.

"On Wednesday night last, the following melancholy accident happened on the high way betwixt this place and Annan; where the road enters Loch-moss, there is a very deep ditch for carrying off the water, and the driver of one of the waggons, going from hence to Carlisle at that time, not being so attentive to his horses as he ought to have been, allowed the wheels of the carriage to run so near the edge of the ditch, that the sides of it gave way, and the waggon tumbled into it with the wheels uppermost, in consequence of which two men who were in the waggon, on the top of the goods, were thrown undermost, and the most of the contents above them: one of them escaped with his body much bruised, but the other not only having a pipe or two of wine above him, but his head and shoulders also were sunk under water for above half an hour before he could be got; and was killed thereby."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Nov. 7.

"Last night there were considerable illuminations in several parts of the city on Lord North being left in a minority, and the House agreeing to the resolution of General Conway for a reconciliation with America.

"The Danae frigate, who parted from her anchors in our bay last Wednesday in a gale of wind, and put to sea, we have the pleasure to hear, was driven no farther than Skerrie's road, and is now returned here without having received any damage. She was intended to reinforce the convoy that sailed from hence to the southward a few days since."

Fiars of the county of Aberdeen, for the year 1781.

		Sterling.		
Boll of great oats with fodder,	L.	0	13	0
Ditto without fodder, —		0	10	6
Brocked oats with fodder, —		0	11	0
Ditto without fodder, —		0	8	6
Small oats with fodder, —		0	7	6
Ditto without fodder, —		0	5	0
Bear with fodder, —		0	14	6
Ware bear with fodder, —		0	12	6
Ware bear without fodder, —		0	10	0
Farm or market bear without fodder,		0	12	4
White meal, nine stone, —		0	11	8
Farm meal, eight stone, —		0	10	4
Market malt, —		0	16	0
Pease, — —		0	10	6
Wheat, — —		0	18	0
Rye, — — —		0	10	4

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

SAILED,

March 10. Betsey, Roberts, from Carron, in ballast.
Clyde, Mitchell, from ditto, with ditto.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Mar. 13. Janet and Anne, M'Capple, from Dunbar, with grain.
Dunstafnage, Currie, from Oban, with slates.
Elizabeth, Peacock, from Newcastle, with coal.
Friendship, Mackenzie, from Carron, with pig iron.
Peggy, Wilson, from Cramond, with rod iron.
Euphan, Malcolm, from Aberdeen, with goods.
Phœnix, Niven, from Burntisland, with coals.

House and Bakehouse at Cromarty to Let.

TO be LET at Cromarty, and entered into at Whitsunday next, A NEW HOUSE, BAKEHOUSE and OVEN, with a toasting place for making hard and sea biscuit. A lease will be granted if required. Any baker occupying the premisses, will get whins and broom *gratis*, for the use of his oven, he being at the expence of cutting and carrying them home himself. Also yeast from the brewery at Cromarty, at a very moderate price, with a few acres of land, if required, for maintaining a cow and pair of horses. As there is considerable resort of shipping to Cromarty Bay, there will be great demand for sea biscuit, and there will be always demand for other kinds of bread.

Any person desiring to rent the premisses, is desired to apply to Mr Rose factor of Cromarty.

TO be SOLD by public auction and sale, within the George Inn, Dumfries, on Monday the 8th day of April next, betwixt the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of CARSE, and others,

lying in the parish of Dunscore and sheriffdom of Dumfries: As also,

The Lands and Estate of GLEN-RIDDELL, lying in the parish of Glencairn and sheriffdom aforesaid. The whole being of free yearly rent 353 l. 14 s. Sterling.

For particulars enquire at Walter Riddell, Esq; at Carse; or William Riddell, writer to the signet, at Edinburgh.

St. JAMES'S SQUARE,

EDINBURGH,

In which are AREAS to be feued for Building.

THE Situation of this Square is dry and healthy. It is sheltered by the New Town from the west wind, which blows with such violence from that quarter. It is without the reach of the stench of the butchers shambles, so intolerable to the neighbourhood. It has most extensive views over the adjacent country, over the frith of Forth, and over almost the whole coast of Fife, which nothing possible can ever intercept. It is only a short walk from the Royal Botanic Garden, and has ready access to a variety of agreeable airings in the country.

It is very near to five different churches; to the public markets; and to the Theatre Royal. It is close adjoining to the area upon which the New Assembly Room is to be built, and to that useful and elegant building the Register Office, in which the whole Gentlemen of the law are concerned: And it is nearer to the University, to the High School, to the Parliament-House, to the General Post-Office, to the Boards of Custom and Excise, &c. than any part of the New Town, a very few houses excepted.

Beside all these local advantages, the Feuers of St James's Square will be free of the *land-tax*, of *ministers stipend*, of *stent on trade*, of *impost on liquors*, and of the many other *impositions* to which the inhabitants within the royalty of the city of Edinburgh are subject.——There is plenty of good water in the ground, to be had at a very small expence; and all the feuers are to be taken bound to contribute their proportion to the public police of the Square, viz. scavengers, lamps, &c.

ALSO to be FEUED, a number of AREAS for building, on the lower ground adjoining the Square, which is also without the royalty of the city of Edinburgh, and are remarkably well adapted for shops, warehouses, wine-cellars, &c.

Mr Fergusson the proprietor, first storey of Gavinloch's land, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh, will show a plan of the Square, the streets where the other buildings are proposed, and inform as to the terms, and every other particular relative to the premisses.

LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF KINCARDINE,

To be SOLD by private bargain,

THE Lands and Estate of CALDHAM, and these parts of LUTHER MUIR annexed to the said lands, and now inclosed therewith, lying within the parish of Aberlulthnot, or Marykirk, and sheriffdom of Kincardine, consisting of about 170 acres arable land, and 75 acres of planting and muir, all inclosed and subdivided, and paying yearly of gross rent 84 l. 6 s. 10 d. Sterling.

The lands hold of the Crown, and lie upon the banks of the river Luther, in a pleasant country, about three miles from the thriving village of Laurencekirk, where there is a weekly market; and only one mile from each of the two populous villages of Fettercairn and Marykirk, having excellent well made roads to all these villages, and also to the Burghs of Montrose and Brechin, which are distant only about five miles.

The tenants houses and offices belonging to the different farms, are all in good repair, and the plantings are pretty extensive, and in a thriving condition, and in a few years will be very valuable, as most of the old wood in that part of the country is cut down. The proprietor was lately in the natural possession of the Mains, and laid out considerably in improvements.

Any person intending to purchase, upon applying to the proprietor, or to Mr William Lillie writer in Montrose, will get what further information is necessary respecting these subjects.

INGLISGREEN BLEACHFIELD, 1782,

At SLATEFORD, near EDINBURGH.

HUGH M'WHIRTER will lay down cloth as soon as the season will permit, and bleach in the best manner, at the following prices, viz.

All plain linen, yard wide and under, not exceeding 800 warp, half or 2-3ds bleached (if so marked on the end of the web), at 2 d. per yard.

900 and all below, finished, at	2½d.	Damask,	4½d.
1000 and 1100,	3 d.	Lawns,	3 d.
1200 and 1300,	3½d.	Cambric,	4 d.
1400,	4 d.	Fine Tweels,	4½d.
1500 and upwards,	5 d.	Coarse Diapers and Tweels,	3 d.
Diaper, at	3½d.	All above yard wide in proportion.	

Cloth is taken in for this Field, at Edinburgh, *by*

Mrs Bell manufacturer, head of Libberton's Wynd;
James Geddes grocer, head of the Cowgate;
Angus M'Donald merchant, Lawn-market;
James Shaw merchant, head of St John's Street, Canongate;
Joseph Archibald seedsman, Chapel-street, Nicolson-Park;
Robert Gibson weaver, Pleasance; John Young merchant, Grass-market;
And George Alexander weaver, Portsburgh.
Charles Cowan merchant, Leith;—Robert Somerville merchant, Ayr;
Alex. Tweedie merchant, Dalkeith;—John Dick merchant, Bathgate;
And at the Bleachfield:—At all which places receipts will be given.

SALTON BARLEY-MILL BLEACHFIELD, 1782.

ARCHIBALD HORN, at the above field, will bleach Cloth at the following prices, viz.

All Plain Linen wove in a

	Per Yard.		Per Yard.
900 reed, or under,	at 2 d.	1600 and 1700,	at 5 d.
1000	at 2½d.	1800 and upwards,	at 6 d.
1100	at 3 d.	Satinets and Tweelings,	at 5 d.
1200	at 3½d.	Damasks and Cottons,	at 4 d.
1300	at 4 d.	Cambricks, Lawns, and Diapers,	at 3 d.
1400 and 1500,	at 4½d.		

All above yard wide in proportion to its breadth.

Archibald Horn begs his employers at Edinburgh will observe, that Cloth for this Field is now taken in by

Phin and Pattison haberdashers, opposite Blackfriars-wynd, } Edinburgh.
Claud Inglis merchant, Luckenbooths, } Edinburgh.
John Henderson grocer, Crosscawsey, } Edinburgh.
James Wright, jun. St Andrew's Street, Leith.
George Kirkwood merchant, Tranent.
Charles Watson weaver, Dalkeith.
David Rannie merchant, Ormiston.
Andrew Watson weaver, Musselburgh.
David Smith candlemaker, Haddington.
William M'Kenzie flax-dresser, Foord, Path-head.
James Mabone weaver, Aberlady.
Mrs Dow vintner, Prestonpans.
Mrs Smith merchant, Dunbar.
And at the Bleachfield.

At all which places receipts will be given: And the Cloth will be returned sooner than formerly.

SALE of the ESTATE of KENMORE POSTPONED.

EDINBURGH, FEB. 26. 1782.

AT a General Meeting of the Creditors of JOHN GORDON of KENMORE, held this day, it was resolved, on account of some favourable occurrences in the affairs of that family, that a sale of the estate, which was advertised for 22d April next, should be POSTPONED to a future day, of which timeous notice will be given.

☞ The advertisement of the sale was, by mistake, inserted in our last.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Lands and Estate of ADAMTOWN,

with ten acres or thereby of Land, part of the great Meadow called Sanquhar Bogue, lying in the parishes of Monkton and St Evox, and shire of Ayr, and within five miles of the boroughs of Irvine and Kilmarnock, and three of Ayr.

The estate is of a very rich quality, lies exceedingly compact, and is properly inclosed and subdivided with ditches and hedges, which are in a thriving condition. There are about 40 acres natural wood upon the estate, which will very soon be ready for cutting. Besides which there are a considerable number of very old trees, properly disposed around a commodious modern mansion-house, judiciously situated, and commanding an extensive prospect of a fertile and well-cultivated country, the frith of Clyde, island of Arran, and rock of Ailsa. And at a proper distance from the mansion-house, there is a very good kitchen garden, and orchard well stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds.—The lands hold of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to a vote for the member of Parliament for the shire of Ayr.

The progress of writs to the estate is perfectly clear, and may be seen in the hands of Thomas Adair clerk to the signet, to whom, or to John Boswell writer in Ayr, any intending to purchase may apply for further particulars.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup and sale, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 10th day of April, between the hours of 6 and 7 in the afternoon,

All and Whole the Lands of LAMBHILL,

lying within the barony of Pitfar, parish of Fossoway, and shire of Perth.

These Lands consist of about 220 acres, Scots measure, whereof 200 are arable, and the remainder meadow, moss, and muir ground. Part of these lands is laid out in two inclosures, the one consisting of 36 acres, and the other of 30 acres, very well fenced with ditch and hedge. The hedges are in a thriving condition, and the inclosures are surrounded with a number of thriving young trees. There is also on the lands a plantation of fine thriving Firs. There is a tolerable good old Mansion-house, with office-houses, and three farm steadings, on the estate, possessed by the proprietor and his tenants. The rent of the lands possessed by tenants is 39 l. 19 s. and what is in the proprietor's own possession is valued at 40 l. Sterling. The total public burdens amount to 3 l. 4 s. 6½ d. per annum. The lands are very pleasantly situated about six miles from Kinross, six miles from Alloa, and the same distance from Dunfermline; and there is plenty of lime within a mile of the lands, and coal in the lands themselves, but which has never been wrought. The lands hold of the Crown, and the proprietor has a right to the teinds.

The progress of writs and title-deeds will be seen in the hands of Alexander Abercrombie writer to the signet; and the lands will be shown by the proprietor at Lambhill; to either of whom any person inclining to make a private bargain may apply.

TO BE SOLD,

By public roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 19th March 1782, at 5 o'clock afternoon,

LOT I.

THE Lands and Barony of RAVENSTOUN,

now called CASTLESTEWART, and the Eight-Merk Land of DOWALTOUN, lying in the parishes of Glasserton and Sorby, and county of Wigton, consisting of 2640 acres or thereby, and paying 1047 l. Sterling of yearly rent, which rises during the currency of the present leases to above 1060 l.—To be exposed to sale, for the encouragement of purchasers, at 28,000 l. Sterling.

On this estate (which is all substantially inclosed and subdivided), there is a large commodious modern mansion-house, with suitable offices, all in good repair; also fine gardens and an extensive policy, laid out in the best taste, with a great deal of young planting very thriving.

This estate is capable of great improvement, having plenty of marle upon it. About 500 acres lying round the mansion-house is presently out of lease. The estate holds of the Crown, and affords no less than eight clear qualifications (on the old extent) for electing a Member in Parliament, and the tithes are valued.

LOT II.—The Lands and Barony of NEWTONSTEWART, lying in the parish of Penningham and county of Wigtown, consisting of 2500 acres or thereby, and paying about 405 l. of yearly rent, which rises during the currency of the present leases to above 450 l. whereof 53 l. 18 s. 3 d. is the feu-duties of the houses and gardens in the town of Newtonstewart, and the remainder property-rent.—To be exposed to sale at 10,700 l. Sterling.

The burgh of Barony of Newtonstewart is a very thriving town. It lies on the great military road from Carlisle to Port-Patrick, and also on the road from Galloway by Ayrshire to Glasgow, and within a mile and a half of the sea-port of Carty, where lime and sea-shells for improving the grounds are imported at a cheap rate.

This estate also lies on the river Cree, and has a salmon-fishing on that river. It holds of the Crown; the tithes are valued, and the purchaser will have right to them.

LOT III.—The Lands and Barony of DUCHRAE, lying in the parish of Balmaghie and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, consisting of 2430 acres or thereby, and paying 410 l.—To be exposed to sale at 10,000 l. Sterling, or in the following lots, at the prices after mentioned, viz.

1st, The Mains of Duchrae, and the Lands of Ullioch and Meikle and Little Craigs, about 773 acres, as presently possessed by Samuel and David M'Clellans, at 135 l. 2 s. Sterling.—To be exposed at 3200 l. Sterling.

2d, Drumglass, Tornoroch, and Meikle and Little Duchrae, about 884 acres, as presently possessed by James M'Conochy, at 145 l. 10 s. sterling.—To be exposed at 3700 l. sterling.

3d, Urioch, Clonie, and Mill of Duchrae, about 637 acres, as presently possessed by Andrew M'Min, at 108 l. 19 s. 2 d. 3-12ths.—To be exposed at 2600 l.

And lastly, Drumbreck, about 137 acres, as presently possessed by William M'Kenzie, at 16 l. 9 s. 10 d. with the addition of 4 l. yearly from Martinmas 1782.—To be exposed at 500 l. Sterling.

The barony of Duchrae holds of the Crown, and stands rated in the cess-books at 925 l. 6 s. 8 d. Scots. It lies on the river Dee, by which, and a canal from the loch of Carlingwork, marle of the best quality for improving the grounds is easily got at a cheap rate.

There is a wood on this estate, which, at last cutting in 1768, sold for 400 l. Sterling; and there is also another wood presently fit for cutting, worth about 100 l.

The tenants pay all the public and parish burdens over and above their rents. The tithes are valued, and the purchaser will have right to them.

LOT IV.—A HOUSE and GARDEN in the Town of WIGTON, as presently possessed by Mrs Isabel Stewart, at the rent of 5 l. Sterling.

LOT V.—A HOUSE in the Town of WHITEHORN, as presently possessed by Mrs Muir, at the rent of 15 s. Sterling.

The title-deeds, rent-rolls, current leases, plans of the estates, and conditions of sale, are to be seen in the hands of John Hunter writer to the signet; to whom, or to Alexander Farquharson accomptant in Edinburgh (who has power to conclude a private bargain), persons inclining to purchase may apply; and Mr Samuel M'Caul at Corsby, near Newtonstewart, will show the lands.

If the subjects in the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th lots are not sold on the 19th March 1782, the roup as to them will be adjourned to Friday the 26th of April thereafter, to be held at eleven o'clock forenoon, in the house of Mrs Brewer innkeeper in Newtonstewart, when the barony of Newtonstewart will be divided and exposed in 17 different lots, conform to a scheme thereof, printed copies of which may be had by applying to the said John Hunter, or to the said Mr Samuel M'Caul.

HOUSE IN GEORGE'S SQUARE.

TO be SOLD, a large and elegant HOUSE on the west side of George's Square. The house has been inhabited for some years, and the principal rooms are remarkably large, and painted, papered, and fitted up in the very best taste.

For particulars apply to William M'Killop writer, Meal-market Stairs, who will inform when the house may be seen, and give orders for admitting such as may have an intention to purchase.

Not to be repeated.

JUDICIAL SALE,

OF THE

YORK BUILDING COMPANY's ESTATES.

TO be SOLD by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament-house, on the 15th July next, at four o'clock afternoon,

I. The Lands and Estate of BELHELVIE, lying in the county of Aberdeen, which is proposed to be exposed in 16 Lots, viz.

Lot.	Acres A.	R.	F.	Free Rent Sterling.	Upset Price Sterling.
I.	227	0	0	L. 26 7 11 1/12	633 11 2
II.	335	0	4	51 11 7 1/12	1237 19 2
III.	385	1	38	67 10 3 1/12	1620 7 2
IV.	548	1	18	77 16 7 1/12	1867 18 10
V.	549	0	13	30 19 4 5/12	743 4 4
VI.	271	0	11	16 10 10 1/12	397 0 10
VII.	352	1	12	32 14 4 10/12	785 5 8
VIII.	477	19	0	66 8 7 5/12	1594 7 0
IX.	568	2	12	96 9 5 7/12	2319 6 6
X.	537	2	11	84 11 9 1/12	2030 2 10
XI.	563	0	36	97 17 2 3/12	2396 13 4
XII.	455	3	25	80 12 6 5/12	1935 1 0
XIII.	642	3	10	69 12 8 7/12	1672 5 2
XIV.	1039	1	29	69 16 10 10/12	1676 5 10
XV.	637	2	0	51 12 6	1239 0 0
XVI.	612	1	38	34 3 0 1/12	819 12 8
Totals,				956 16 10	22,963 0 8

The upset prices of the Lots are at 24 years purchase of the free rent, converting the victual at 10 s. and without any addition to the rents on account of the grassums paid by the tenants. Most of the leases are now expired, and the longest of the remaining leases expire at Whitsunday 1789. The Lots are distinctly divided and marched, and every Lot well accommodated with moss, &c. Plans of the different Lots, with the particulars of the rental of each lot, and copies of the proposed articles of sale may be seen in the hands of Arthur Dingwall-Fordyce advocate in Aberdeen.

II. The Lands and Estate of FETTERESSO and DUNNOTAR, lying in the county of Kincardine, in five Lots.

Lot.	Acres A.	R.	F.	Free Rent Sterling.	Upset Price Sterling.
FETTERESSO.					
I.	765	1	5	L. 87 8 2	L. 2157 8 7 5/12
II.	1579	3	11	163 11 7 8/12	4089 10 11 7/12
III.	1987	1	36	75 11 10 1/12	1889 16 6 4/12
DUNNOTTAR.					
IV.	1862	1	18	113 10 0 8/12	2837 11 4 1/12
V.	1894	2	32	356 7 2 1/12	8908 15 4 1/12
Totals,				796 8 10 10/12	19883 2 10 1/12

The upset prices of these lots are at 25 years purchase of the free rent, converting the victual at 10 s. and deducing from the upset price of the first lot 27 l. 15 s. 6 d. 8-12th, being the sum for which James Wood's wadset in that lot is redeemable; and no addition is made to the rental, or value, on account of the grassums paid by the tenants.

III. The Lands and Estate of LEUCHARS, lying in the county of Fife, in three Lots.

Lot.	Acres A.	R.	F.	Free Rent Sterling.	Upset Price Sterling.
I.	470	0	0	L. 76 13 0 8/12	L. 1762 19 11 6/12
II.	500	0	0	123 10 0 1/12	2840 11 5 1/12
III.	3724	0	0	537 16 4 2/12	12369 16 11 6/12
Totals,				737 19 5 7/12	15973 8 4 1/12

The upset prices of the lots of this Estate are stated at 23 years purchase of the free rent, without any additon on account of the grassums, rating the victual, the wheat at 13 s. 4 d. the bear and oats at 8 s. 4 d. and the meal at 10 s. 6 d.

Printed copies of the particulars of the rental, and of the different lots of all these three estates, with copies of the proposed articles of sale thereof, may be had from Alexander Mackenzie writer to the signet; and plans of the different estates, distinguishing the lots, may be seen in his hands, or in the hands of Keith Dunbar depute clerk of Session, clerk to the sale.

LANDS TO BE SOLD, by Adjournment.

UPSET PRICES REDUCED.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 20th March 1782, at five o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of LANRICK and ROUSKIE, with the teinds and pertinents thereof, lying within the parishes of Kilmadock, Port, and Kincardine, and sheriffdom of Perth.

The yearly rent of the estate is 632 l. 8 s. 11½ d. Sterling of money, 78 bolls 1 firlot 2 pecks meal, and 64 kain hens. There is a rise of rent upon one of the farms crop 1782 of about 45 l. Sterling; and there have been offers of a considerable rise upon several of the farms, the tacks of which expire in 1782, 1783, and 1789; one of which farms is at present subject for 20 l. more than the rent paid to the proprietor, and the whole of these farms will double the rent at the expiry of the leases.

This estate is very improveable, being of excellent quality, and comprehends above 2000 Scots acres, great part of which is inclosed and subdivided with stone dykes, for which the tenants, by their tacks, are bound to pay 6 per cent. of interest not included in the rental, and on which inclosing there has been above 1000 l. sterl. laid out. There are quarries in different parts of the estate, and there is shell marle in Lanrick. There is a good mansion-house at Lanrick, with a great deal of old planting, besides some acres of natural wood beautifully situated upon the banks of the river Teath, within 8 miles of Stirling, in a country abounding with game.—The estate holds of the Crown, and affords two qualifications in the county.—Two fields of shell marle have been lately discovered within the lands of Lanrick; and there is a good lime-craig within less than a mile of the lands of Rouskie.—For the encouragement of purchasers, these lands will be set up at 14,700 l.

The Lands will be exposed together or separately as purchasers shall incline; and will be shown by Robert Stewart at the house of Lanrick or George M'Queen tenant in Tar of Rouskie.

II. About 19 Acres of RICH ARABLE LAND, near the village of St Ninians, within a mile of the town of Stirling, rented about 29 l. Sterling, upon which there is a convenient mansion-house and offices, and the superiority of part of the lands of Cambusbarron, out of which there are feu-duties payable to the extent of 11 l. Sterling yearly. To be set up at 950 l.

III. A TACK of the Farms of EASTER and WESTER COXETHILL, and others, for 38 years from Martinmas 1773, as presently possessed by Mr Wordie, lying near the village of St Ninians, within a mile of the town of Stirling. Great part of this farm has been properly laid down, and is inclosed and subdivided. There is also a good deal of thriving planting upon the farm, the sole property of the tacksman. To be set up at 630 l.

For further particulars, application may be made to David Russel accomptant in Edinburgh, or to John Græme clerk to the signet, who will show the rentals and conditions of sale of the different subjects, with the progresses of writs and surveys of the estate of Lanrick and Rouski.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN and THOMAS ROBERTSON, and sold at their Printing-house in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.——The price as follows: *viz* 46 *s.* 6 *d. per annum*, when sent by post; 40 *s.* 6 *d.* when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 37 *s.* 6 *d.* when called for at the Printing-house; and a single paper 3 *d.*